



ENVIRONMENT

EASME

Executive Agency for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises

THE LIFE PROGRAMME POLICY PRIORITIES 2019 CALL

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Executive
Agency for
SMEs

PROGRAMMES MANAGED BY EASME



SME SUPPORT



ENERGY



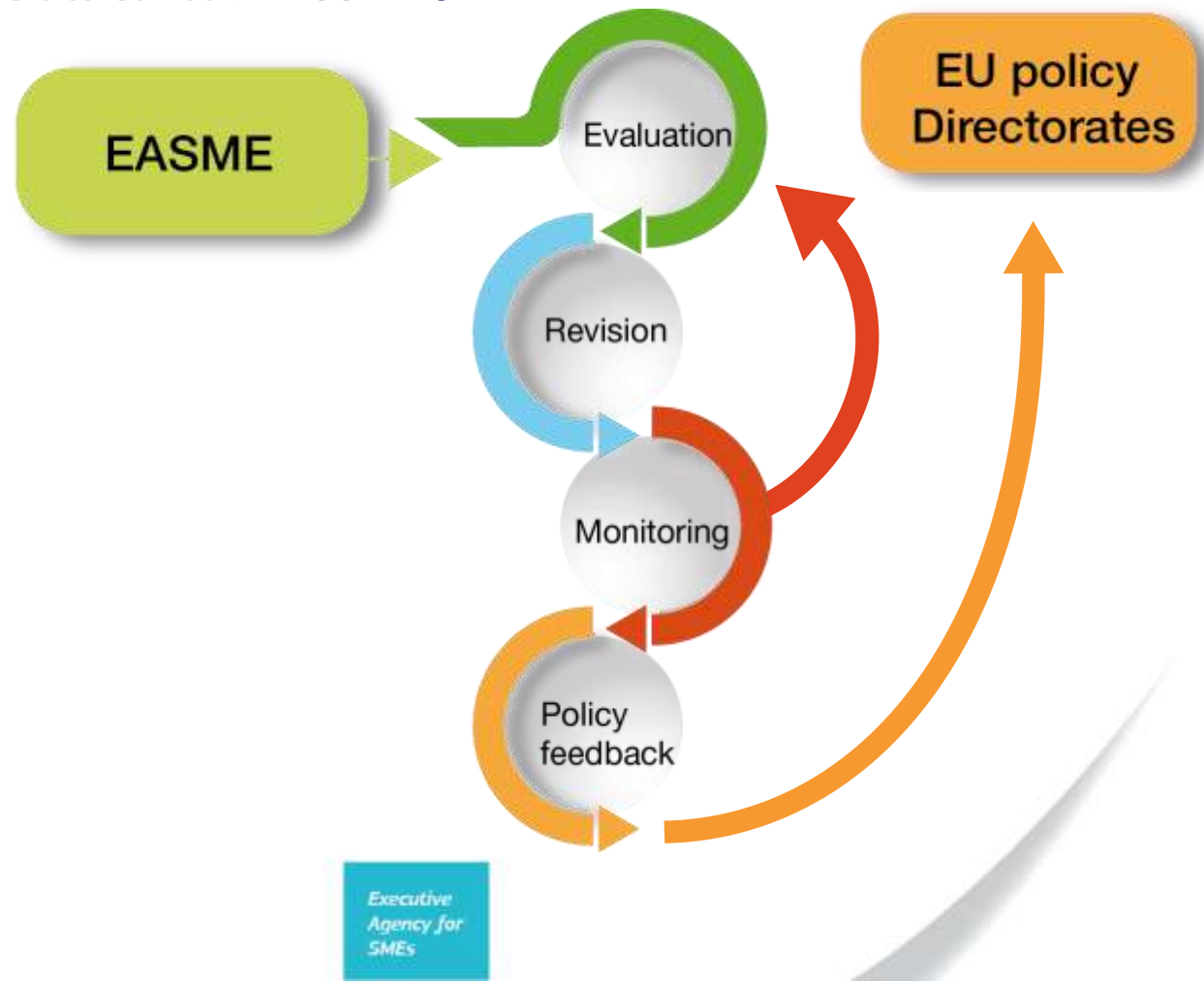
ENVIRONMENT



MARITIME

- ❖ LIFE 2014-2020
- ❖ COSME
- ❖ Horizon 2020 Energy, Environment and Resources and SME Instrument.
- ❖ European Maritime and Fisheries Fund
- ❖ Eco-Innovation
- ❖ Intelligent Energy Europe

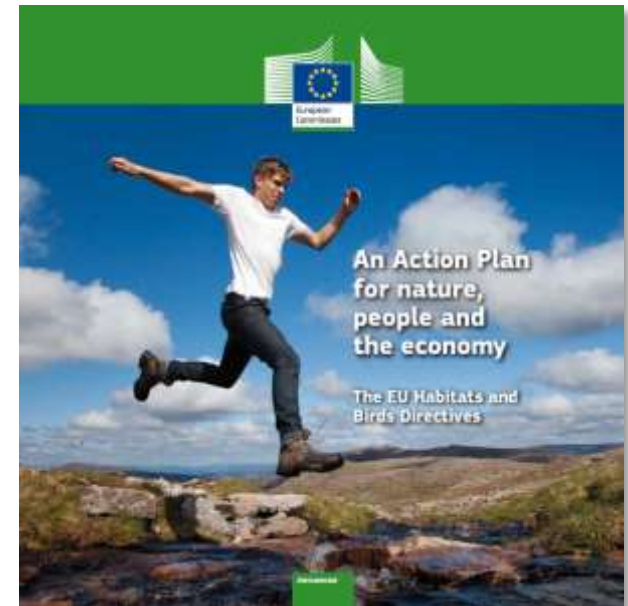
WHO DOES WHAT IN LIFE?



POLICY PRIORITIES FOR NATURE AND BIODIVERSITY

AN ACTION PLAN FOR NATURE,
PEOPLE AND THE ECONOMY

4 PRIORITIES, COVERING 15 ACTIONS



- ❖ **PRIORITY A:** Improving guidance and knowledge and ensuring better coherence with broader socio-economic objectives
- ❖ **PRIORITY B:** Building political ownership and strengthening compliance
- ❖ **PRIORITY C:** Strengthening investment in Natura 2000 and improving synergies with EU funding instruments
- ❖ **PRIORITY D:** Better communication and outreach, engaging citizens, stakeholders and communities



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HOW LIFE CAN SUPPORT

Examples of LIFE projects with
high relevance for the actions from the Action Plan

GUIDANCE ON SPECIES PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT



**LIFE12 NAT/BG/000572 LIFE
for safe grid**

COMPLETE THE NATURA 2000 NETWORK

Filling the gaps for the marine environment - necessary conservation measures for all sites

Many projects contribute through:
developing management plans, nature
restoration in Natura 2000, connecting
populations, designating protected
areas,...

One out of many examples:
LIFE07 NAT/E/000732 LIFE INDEMARES

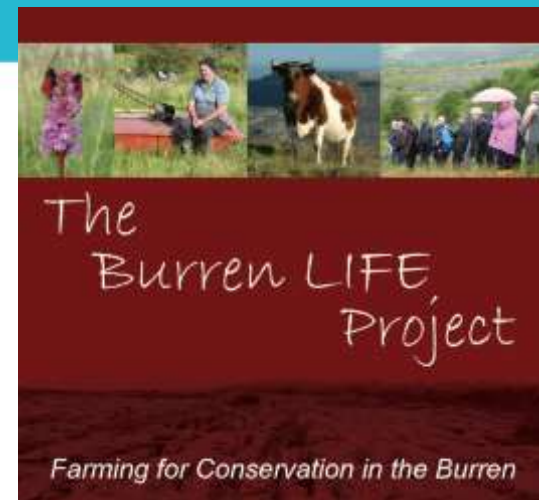


Update of the PAFs

- ❖ Currently 15 Integrated Projects implementing the PAFs

Promote synergies with the Common Agricultural Policy, Common Fisheries Policy, Integrated Maritime Policy

- ❖ Integrated projects through the mobilisation of complementary funding
- ❖ Examples of traditional LIFE projects:



LIFE 04 /NAT/IE/000125



LIFE09 NAT/AT/000225

Stimulate private sector investment in nature

- ❖ Nature conservation measures on private land
e.g. **LIFE 14 NAT/BE/000364: LIFE in QUARRIES**
- ❖ Promoting & supporting land stewardship
e.g. **LIFE13 BIO/ES/000093 LIFE MONTSERRAT**
LIFE10 INF/ES/000540 landLIFE



Recognition of good management of N2K sites and awareness-raising of the nature directives

Natura 2000 award has awarded many LIFE projects for their good practices, awareness-raising efforts



LIFE13 NAT/EE/000082



LIFE11 INF/ES/000665



EU POLLINATORS INITIATIVE

(June 2018 adopted)

- ❖ Improving knowledge of pollinator decline, its causes and consequences
- ❖ Tackling the causes of pollinator decline
- ❖ Raising awareness, engaging society-at-large and promoting collaboration



REGULATION ON INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES (IAS)

- ❖ List of IAS of Union concern = dynamic document that is regularly updated
- ❖ Actions triggered by the list:
 - ❖ Prevention of new introductions or further spread
 - ❖ Early detection and rapid eradication of new populations
 - ❖ Management
- ❖ Citizen science application



POLICY PRIORITIES FOR CLIMATE ACTION

LEGISLATING FOR THE 2030 TARGETS

The EU's commitment to the 2015 Paris Agreement was a 40% reduction in GHG emissions coupled with a 27% improvement energy efficiency and 27% goal for renewable energy.

The EU has legislated for:

- **43% reduction in ETS sectors and 30% reduction in non-ETS sectors**
- **Extension of land use accounting**
- **37.5% reduction in cars emissions by 2030**
- **30% reduction in truck emissions by 2030**
- **32% renewables and 32.5 % energy efficiency**

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE: POLITICAL CONTEXT

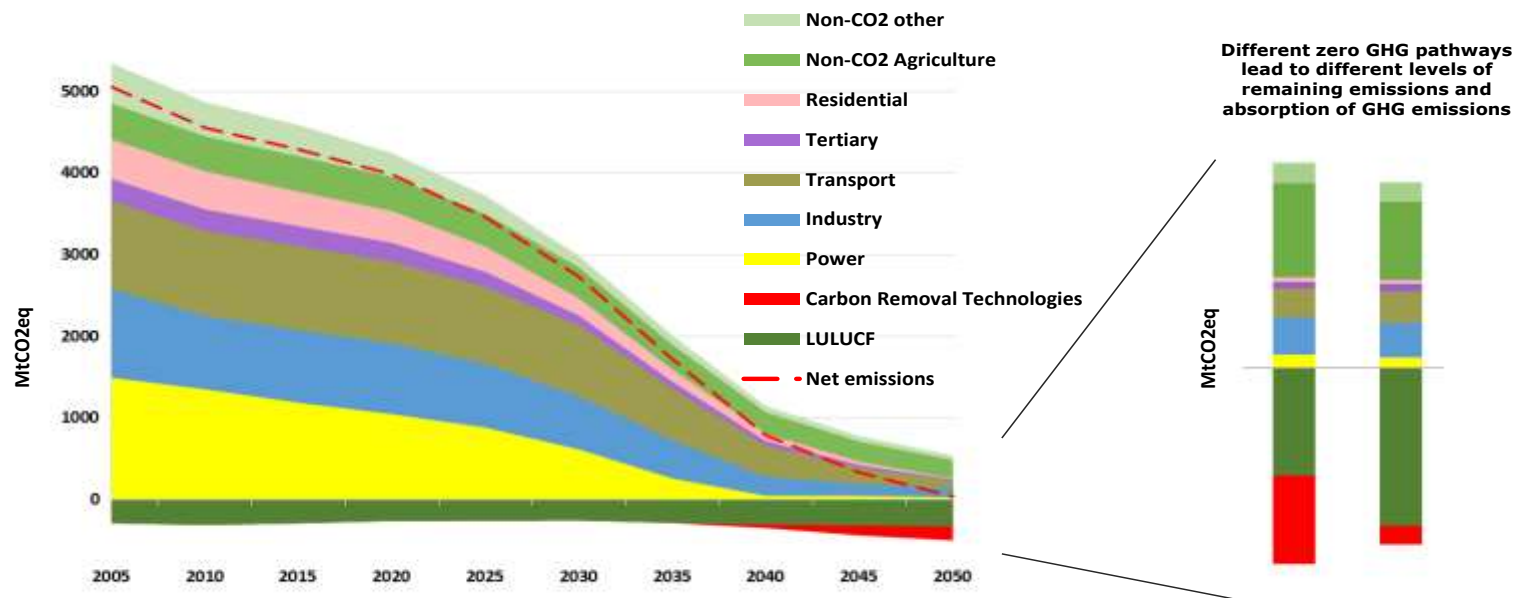
- ❖ Parties of the Paris Agreement to present long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies by 2020
- ❖ In October 2017 the European Parliament also invited the Commission "to prepare by COP24 a mid-century zero emissions strategy for the EU"
- ❖ In March 2018, European Council invited the Commission "to present by the first quarter of 2019 a proposal for a Strategy for long-term EU greenhouse gas emissions reduction".
- ❖ Regulation on Governance of the Energy Union calls on the Commission to present an EU long-term strategy by April 2019, including pathways that achieve net zero GHG emissions by 2050 and negative emissions thereafter

OUR VISION FOR A CLEAN PLANET 2050

EU leads in clean energy transition and GHG emissions reduction. Ambitious 2030 targets. 60% reductions in 2050 with current policies – not in line with the Paris Agreement.

Radical transformations necessary: central role of energy system, buildings, transport, industry, agriculture.

There are a number of pathways for achieving a climate neutral EU, challenging but feasible from a technological, economic, environmental and social perspective.



SEVEN BUILDING BLOCKS

1. Energy efficiency
2. Deployments of renewables
3. Infrastructure and inter-connections
4. Clean, safe & connected mobility
5. Competitive industry and circular economy
6. Bio-economy and natural carbon sinks
7. Tackle remaining emissions with carbon capture and storage

LIFE CLIMATE ACTION SUB-PROGRAMME

- ❖ Three climate action priority areas with **specific objectives** in the LIFE Regulation :
 - ❖ Climate Change Mitigation - CCM (Art. 14)
 - ❖ Climate Change Adaptation - CCA (Art. 15)
 - ❖ Climate Governance and Information - GIC (Art. 16)
- ❖ **Policy areas** linked to the priority areas listed in Section 4 of MAWP
- ❖ Detailed **work areas** for some policy areas are set out in the call

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES CCM

- ❖ to contribute to the implementation and development of Union policy and legislation on climate change mitigation, including mainstreaming across policy areas, in particular by developing, testing and demonstrating policy or management approaches, best practices and solutions for climate change mitigation;
- ❖ to improve the knowledge base for the development, assessment, monitoring, evaluation and implementation of effective climate change mitigation actions and measures and to enhance the capacity to apply that knowledge in practice;
- ❖ ... See section 2.3.1 in the call

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES CCA

- ❖ to contribute to the development and implementation of Union policy on climate change adaptation, including mainstreaming across policy areas, in particular by developing, testing and demonstrating policy or management approaches, best practices and solutions for climate change adaptation, including, where appropriate, ecosystem-based approaches;
- ❖ to improve the knowledge base for the development, assessment, monitoring, evaluation and implementation of effective climate change adaptation actions and measures, prioritising, where appropriate, those applying an ecosystem-based approach, and to enhance the capacity to apply that knowledge in practice;
- ❖ ... see section 2.4.1 in the call

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES GIC

- ❖ to promote awareness raising on climate matters, including generating public and stakeholder support of Union policy making in the field of the climate, and to promote knowledge on sustainable development;
- ❖ to support communication, management, and dissemination of information in the field of the climate and to facilitate knowledge sharing on successful climate solutions and practice, including by developing cooperation platforms among stakeholders and training;
- ❖ ... see section 2.5.1 in the call

ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCE EFFICIENCY POLICIES & PRIORITIES

- ❖ Circular Economy (waste, resource efficiency)
- ❖ Water & Marine
- ❖ Air Pollution
- ❖ Noise
- ❖ Chemicals
- ❖ Soil
- ❖ Forests

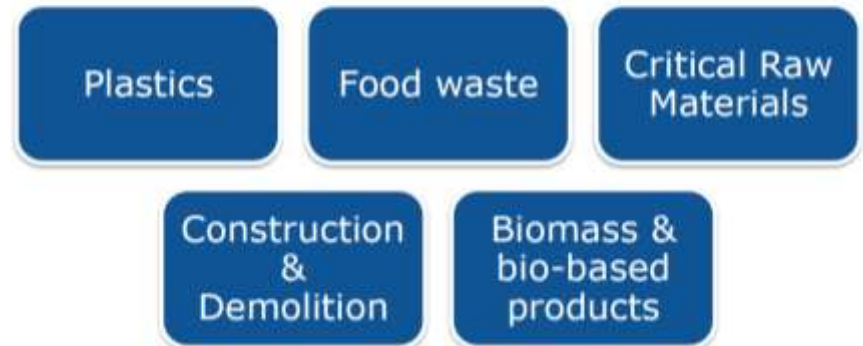


CIRCULAR ECONOMY (ACTION PLAN) DECEMBER 2015

5 Main Areas of Action



Priority Sectors



RELEVANT EU LEGISLATION

- ❖ Circular Economy Action Plan – 2015, 54 concrete actions and a timeline
- ❖ Specifically for waste: revised legislation (July 2018) includes
 - ❖ A common EU target for recycling **65% of municipal waste** by 2035
 - ❖ A common EU target for recycling **70% of packaging waste** by 2030
 - ❖ A binding landfill target to reduce landfill **to maximum of 10%** of municipal waste by 2035
 - ❖ **Prevention** objectives are **significantly reinforced**, in particular, requiring Member States to take specific measures to tackle food waste and marine litter as a contribution to achieve EU commitments to the UN SDGs.



CIRCULAR ECONOMY CHALLENGES

- ❖ The circular economy should be made a backbone of the **EU industrial strategy**;
- ❖ **Life-cycle assessments** of products should become a norm;
- ❖ The eco-design framework should be broadened as much as possible;
- ❖ The work started on **chemicals**, the **non-toxic environment**, **eco-labelling** and **eco-innovation**, **critical raw materials** and **fertilisers** needs to be accelerated;
- ❖ Building on the example of the European Strategy for Plastics in a Circular Economy, many **other sectors** with high environmental impact and potential for circularity such as **IT**, **electronics**, **mobility**, **the built environment**, **mining**, **furniture**, **food and drinks** or **textiles** could benefit from a similar holistic approach to become circular.

EU WATER AND MARINE LEGISLATION (I)



EU WATER AND MARINE LEGISLATION (II)

- ❖ Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive: Protect the environment from the adverse effects of the discharges of untreated waste water.
CHALLENGES: Water re-use, pollutants of emerging concern (e.g. microplastics, pharmaceuticals), monitoring, WW treatment plants energy efficiency, recovery of valuable materials (metals, minerals), sludge management, storm water overflows.
- ❖ Marine Strategy Framework Directive: Legal instrument for the protection of EU seas aiming to achieve the Good Environmental Status (GES) of the EU's marine waters by 2020.
CHALLENGES: Marine litter, underwater noise, contaminants, sea floor integrity, eutrophication, food webs, biological diversity, non-indigenous species.

EU WATER AND MARINE LEGISLATION (III)

- ❖ Drinking Water Directive: Protect human health from the adverse effects of contamination in drinking water.
CHALLENGES: Pollutants (e.g. microplastics, arsenic), risk-based approach (precautionary principle).
- ❖ Bathing Water Directive: Safeguard public health and protect the aquatic environment in coastal and inland areas from pollution.
CHALLENGES: pollutants in bathing water, antimicrobial resistant bacteria (AMR).



AIR POLLUTION

The 2013 Clean Air Programme for Europe reconfirmed the objective to achieve full compliance with existing air quality standards across the EU as soon as possible and set objectives for 2020 and 2030.

Clean Air Policies in Europe – An Overview (1)



Ambient Air Quality Directives

Maximum concentrations of air polluting substances

CONCENTRATIONS

EMISSIONS



National Emission Ceilings Directive

National emission totals (SO_2 , NO_x , VOC, $\text{PM}_{2.5}$, NH_3)

Source-specific emission standards

- Industrial Emissions
- MCP Directive
- Eco-design
- Energy efficiency
- Euro and fuel standards

SOURCE-SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE STANDARDS (I)

- ❖ **Ecodesign and Energy Label standards** address emissions from smaller heating installations up to 1MW and reduce electricity consumption in households;
- ❖ **Medium Combustion Plants Directive** addresses installations at 1-50 MW, setting fuel-specific emission limit values (focus on SO₂, NO_x and PM), ...
- ❖ **Industrial Emissions Directive**, Industrial Emissions Performance Standards, BATs and BREFs, ...

SOURCE-SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE STANDARDS (II)

- ❖ **Road transport** including type approval standards, ensuring real driving emission Euro 6 standards (with conformity factor of 2.1 from 2019, '1.5' from 2021), ...
- ❖ **Non-Road Mobile Machinery** (NRMM Directive) type approval standards
- ❖ **Fuel quality standards** (e.g. sulphur in liquid fuels) to reduce shipping emissions ...



INDUSTRIAL EMISSIONS

THE INDUSTRIAL EMISSIONS DIRECTIVE (IED) (IPPC Recast)

The IED aims to achieve a high level of protection of human health and the environment taken as a whole by reducing **harmful industrial emissions** across the EU, in particular through better application of **Best Available Techniques (BAT)**. Around **50,000 installations** (e.g. **energy, metal, chemical, waste management, intensive livestock/pigs/poultry**) are required to operate in accordance with a permit (granted by the authorities in the Member States). This permit should contain conditions set in accordance with the principles and provisions of the IED.

CHALLENGES (I)

- ❖ Better monitoring, more air quality data.
- ❖ More regular exchange of knowledge and experience concerning, new solutions, good practices, and capacity building.
- ❖ Encourage behavioural change to help improve air quality through cooperation and coherent action across various governance levels, e.g. regional, national and EU levels.



CHALLENGES (II)

- ❖ Clean air/ zero emissions zones (in cities)
- ❖ Electric busses, lorries, cars, motorbikes, scooters etc.
- ❖ Public transport
- ❖ Innovation investments and research uptake



BRENNER LEC
LIFE project

1. dynamic speed limits management;
2. dynamic lane usage;
3. "intelligent" on-road information.

**From 130 km/h
to 100 km/h**

means 39% less nitrogen oxides, 22% less CO2
and at the same time relevant fuel savings

More

Which are the main aims of the BrennerLEC project?
Where will the project be concretely implemented?
When will the project be implemented?
What environmental benefits can be achieved by reducing speed?
How much time do I waste by observing the speed limits?
Is it better to reduce the speed of trucks or that of cars?
How is air quality measured?

First pilot test - Working Group



European
Commission

FORESTS

- ❖ **The EU Forest Strategy:** Adopted September 2013. Objectives are to ensure and demonstrate that all forests in the EU are managed according to sustainable forest management principles; 8 PRIORITY AREAS .
“Goes out of the forest” addressing aspects of the value chain.
- ❖ To date, the Strategy has supported and guided a large number of activities by the Commission, Member States, public and private stakeholders.
- ❖ The majority of actions in the Forest Multiannual Implementation Plan (Forest-MAP) have been implemented as envisaged.

NOISE



- ❖ **Environmental Noise Directive – END.** The main objective of this Directive is to provide a common basis for tackling the noise problem across the EU.
 - ❖ **Actions:** noise mapping + noise management action plans in 5-year cycles
 - ❖ The Directive does not set limit or target values, nor does it prescribe the measures to be included in the action plans, thus leaving those issues at the discretion of the competent Member State authorities.
- Challenges:** the broadened scope of the Environmental Noise Directive (between 2009 and 2014) makes it difficult to compare data completeness between reporting rounds (every 5 years). More than 20% of the required noise maps, and around 50% of the action plans for the current five-year reporting cycle, have not yet been reported by Member States (MS).

CHEMICALS & HEALTH (I)

- ❖ **The Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)** Regulation aims to improve the protection of human health and the environment from the risks that can be posed by chemicals.
- ❖ **The Classification, Labelling and Packaging (CLP)** Regulation ensures that the hazards presented by chemicals are clearly communicated to workers and consumers in the EU through classification and labelling of chemicals.
- ❖ **The Biocidal Products Regulation (BPR)** aims to improve the functioning of the biocidal products market in the EU, while ensuring a high level of protection for humans and the environment.

CHEMICALS & HEALTH (II)

- ❖ **The Prior Informed Consent (PIC)** Regulation administers the import and export of certain hazardous chemicals and places obligations on companies who wish to export these chemicals to non-EU countries.
- ❖ **The Chemical Agents Directive (CAD)** and the **Carcinogens and Mutagens Directive (CMD)** provide a framework for setting occupational exposure limits, forming an integral part of the EU's mechanism for protecting the health of workers.

 PVCfreeBloodBag.eu



One step closer to
a safe blood bag



CHEMICALS & HEALTH POLICY CHALLENGES

- ❖ Implementation of the existing legislation should be further improved (LIFE projects?)
- ❖ Better synergies with the Circular Economy policy
 - ❖ Insufficient information about substances of concern in products and waste
 - ❖ Substances of concern in recycled materials
 - ❖ Difficult to apply end-of-waste criteria
 - ❖ Inconsistent hazard classification substances and waste
- ❖ Strive towards sustainable chemicals management.
- ❖ European SMEs: tools to apply legislation requirements.



SOIL

- ❖ *Soil threats:* Contamination, erosion, organic matter decline, sealing, compaction, salination, floods and landslides, loss of biodiversity
- ❖ **EU policy: Soil Thematic Strategy (COM(2012) 46)**
- ❖ The EU policies which are most frequently linked to the Member State instruments include: **Water Framework Directive, Soil Thematic Strategy, Nitrates Directive, Habitats and Birds Directive, Environmental Impact Assessment Directive, Common Agricultural Policy - Cross Compliance, Common Agricultural Policy – Rural Development Programme, Industrial Emissions Directive, Sewage Sludge Directive, Waste Framework Directive**

SOIL POLICY CHALLENGES

- ❖ At EU level, the lack of a coherent, strategic policy framework is an important gap (intended to be filled by the withdrawn Soil Framework Directive proposal in May 2014).
- ❖ Soil protection policy is evolving in Europe, with Member States at different stages in addressing soil threats and emphasising soil functions.
- ❖ The climate and energy package for 2020 – 2030 includes potential opportunities for **soil protection linked to GHG emission reduction** targets through better **soil organic matter protection and management**, and the more **sustainable use of inorganic** (especially nitrogen) **fertilisers and manure**.



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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION
AND GOOD LUCK!

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